

Introduction

The Cumberland Plateau Planning District in southwestern Virginia encompasses the counties of Russell, Dickenson, Buchanan and Tazewell. This rugged and beautiful mountainous area contains spectacular scenery and unique natural habitats of statewide significance. Inhabitants and visitors to the area enjoy a variety of natural resource-based recreational opportunities along with developed facilities at several parks and forest recreation areas.

Coal, natural gas, forestry, agriculture and tourism provide the economic base for the region's population of approximately 115,100. The region's population has declined by 2,100 since the 2000 census. The Cumberland Plateau Planning District Commission is very active in economic development in the area. In the last several years, road construction and industrial park development have led infrastructure enhancements. The attractiveness of the area for tourism has been enhanced through the establishment of the Pinnacle Natural Area Preserve and the designation of the Clinch River and Big Cedar Creek in Russell County as state Scenic Rivers. In addition, the establishment of the Ralph Stanley Museum in Clintwood, ending point for "The Crooked Road" musical heritage byway, helps tourism in the region.

Rivers and streams in the region offer excellent fishing and water sport opportunities, while large tracts of forest lands provide hunting, hiking and backcountry recreation. Camping, cabins and swimming are available to visitors to Breaks Interstate Park in Dickenson County. Camping and boating are available at the John W. Flanagan Dam and Reservoir Recreation Area. Interpretive and educational programs are offered at both areas. The Clinch Mountain Wildlife Management Area in Russell County provides primitive camping, hunting, fishing and hiking opportunities.

Recommendations applicable to all regions are found in chapters III through IX. To meet needs established in the 2007 *Virginia Outdoors Plan* (VOP), it is important to integrate these recommendations with those that follow for Region 2 into regional and local planning and development strategies.

Outdoor recreation

For a general discussion of outdoor recreation trends, issues and planning considerations in Virginia, see Chapter II: Outdoor Recreation Issues, Trends and Survey Findings, and Chapter VII: Outdoor Recreation Planning and Related Issues.

Based on the findings of the 2006 *Virginia Outdoors Survey* (VOS), the top 10 most popular outdoor activities in Region 2 are walking for pleasure, swimming (all types), driving for pleasure, jogging and running, fishing, hunting, using a playground, visiting natural areas, sunbathing and bicycling, respectively.

The 2006 VOS indicates a regional shortage of campsites, playgrounds, football fields, soccer fields and baseball fields. In all other measured activities, the region appears to have an adequate supply to meet current locally generated demand (see Table X-2).

According to the Commonwealth of Virginia Auditor of Public Accounts, *Comparative Report on Local Government Revenues and Expenditures* (year ended June 30, 2005), per capita spending on parks and recreation for each locality in this region was: Buchanan, \$19.06; Dickenson, \$5.89; Russell, \$2.11; and Tazewell, \$13.18. This compares to a statewide per capita spending on parks and recreation of \$55.31, including \$85.51 in towns, \$43.75 in counties, and \$76.45 per capita spending on parks and recreation in Virginia's cities.

Land conservation

A detailed discussion on statewide awareness of the need for conservation of farmland, parks, natural areas, and historical and cultural resources is found in Chapter III: Land Conservation.

Land Trusts and Conservation Programs Operating in Region 2:

- The Nature Conservancy
- The Virginia Outdoors Foundation
- Trust for Public Lands
- The Conservation Fund
- The Land Trust for Southwest Virginia
- Department of Forestry (DOF) Forest Legacy Program
- DOF Working Forest Easement Program

Green infrastructure

Information about green infrastructure is found in Chapter IV: Green Infrastructure. Regional recommendations for green infrastructure include:

- Local and regional agencies should become informed and educate constituents about green infrastructure planning, including guidance on local zoning initiatives for changing community design and transportation systems.

Programs

The following recommendations integrate statewide program initiatives into responsive regional strategies for outdoor recreation and conservation. The statewide program areas addressed in this section include: trails and greenways, blueways and water access, historic and landscape resources, scenic resources, scenic highways and Virginia byways, scenic rivers, watersheds, environmental and land stewardship education, and the private sector. Recommendations are bulleted or numbered and are not sequenced by state or local priorities. Numbered recommendations are site specific to the regional map at the end of this section.

Trails and greenways

For more detailed information, see Chapter VII: Outdoor Recreation Programs and Initiatives, Greenways and Trails.

Statewide trunkline trails

1 The **Great Eastern Trail** will link existing trails from central Alabama to central New York along the Allegheny Highlands. The Southeast Foot Trails Coalition and the Mid-Atlantic Foot Trail Coalition are undertaking this project, which is being sponsored by the American Hiking Society. A potential route for the trail could link **Breaks Interstate Park** with the **Appalachian Trail** in the vicinity of Burkes Garden in Tazewell County. Local hiking trail enthusiasts should try to identify a potential alignment for this connector.

2 The **Trans-Virginia Southern Trail** will stretch from the Cumberland Gap to the Chesapeake Bay. Comprised of many trails existing or underway, this network will connect the mountains to the sea and stimulate ecotourism across Southern Virginia. Trails in the Mount Rogers PDC are important components of this cross-state trail. These include the Wilderness Road, Daniel Boone, Over Mountain Victory, Mendota Trail, Virginia Creeper, Iron Mountain, Virginia Highlands and the New River Trail State Park. Each

locality should identify opportunities to connect their existing trails into the Trans-Virginia Southern Trail.

Other trails

3 The **Southern Appalachian Greenway Alliance** is working on the development of a system of trails and greenways that link the communities along the Tennessee and Virginia line. Segments of these trails exist, while others are under consideration. Components of these trails can become the Trans-Virginia Southern Trail.

4 When complete, the **Pine Mountain Horse Trail** will connect Breaks Interstate Park with The Pound Reservoir in Wise County.

5 The **Appalachian National Scenic Trail** traverses the area through public and private land. Sections are in need of additional protection. Every effort should be made to avoid impacts to the trail in planning for public projects such as roads, pipelines and power lines.

6 The **Russell Fork Greenway** is a non-motorized trail proposed to connect the Breaks Interstate Park with Flannigan Dam along the banks of the Russell Fork River.

7 The **Cranes Nest River Trail** is being developed along the banks of the Cranes Nest River in the John W. Flannigan Reservoir property.

8 **Interstate Bike Route 76** should be studied to determine if the trail is still located on the best roads. Recent development has changed traffic levels and some sections of the route carry too much vehicle traffic to be suitable for BR 76. After the preferred route is determined, it should be properly marked with signs.

9 Local governments should look for opportunities to develop **motorized trails** in the region similar to West Virginia's Hatfield and McCoy Trail system.

10 The Town of Grundy is developing a **Riverfront Trail** along the Levisa Fork River.

Water access and blueways

A discussion of the water access in the Commonwealth can be found in Chapter VII: Outdoor Programs and Initiatives, Water Access and Blueways. Local and regional recommendations include:

- Regional and local agencies should establish cooperative agreements among localities, other agencies and private landowners to meet the increasing need

for public access to recreational waters.

- Regional and local agencies should identify strategies to make additional waterfront resources available for public use.
- Regional and local agencies should provide adequate support facilities and services, such as restrooms, concessions, parking and maintenance for existing and proposed public water and beach access areas.
- Regional and local agencies should acquire or maintain access to existing public beaches and water access sites that may be jeopardized by changes in land use or development activities.

11 The **Clinch River**, from the confluence with the Little River in Russell County to the Scott County line, should be developed and managed as a canoe trail. Access to the Clinch River is fairly good where the Tennessee Valley Authority and Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries (DGIF) collaborated in the development of a series of access sites. Canoe-in camp sites and managed rest stops should also be added so visitors can enjoy the benefits of a managed canoe trail on these waterways.

12 Access sites are needed at appropriate distances along the **Clinch River, Russell Fork River** and along stretches of other major streams suitable for encouraging boating and other water sports. There is also a need to improve public access to stocked trout streams in the region. Inadequate parking and access trails create congestion, resource degradation and unsafe conditions during popular fishing days.

Historic and landscape resources

Consideration should be given to evaluating potential historic and landscape recommendations in this region. For more detailed information, see Chapter VII: Outdoor Programs and Initiatives, Historic and Landscape Resources. Local and regional recommendations include:

- There is a critical need for county-wide surveys of the historic and architectural resources of Dickenson and Buchanan counties.
- Regional and local agencies should identify historic and archaeological resources that can be used for tourism, recreation and education. These resources should be included in local land use planning and decision-making processes to promote preservation and protection.

- Regional and local agencies should build local historic attractions, historical societies, museums and other tourism organizations in the region to include the Virginia Association of Museums, Virginia Civil War Trails, APVA Preservation Virginia, the Virginia Main Street Program and others to enhance local heritage tourism, educational and recreational offerings.
- Regional and local agencies should encourage local governments and private organizations that own historic properties in the region to manage properties effectively for long-term protection and to maximize public benefit consistent with the nature of the historic property.
- Regional and local agencies should recognize the multiple historic and cultural resources within the rural landscape through rural historic districts.
- Regional and local agencies should support the creation of other heritage area programs to promote tourism and preservation in distinctive regions.

Scenic resources

Consideration should be given to potential scenic recommendations in this region. For more detailed information, see Chapter VII: Outdoor Programs and Initiatives, Scenic Resources. Local and regional recommendations include:

- Regional and local agencies should develop corridor management plans for scenic byways, blueways, greenways and scenic rivers to assure preservation of the scenic quality of the corridor.
- Regional and local agencies should protect the scenic value of lands adjacent to publicly owned properties, as well as the scenic value of working agricultural and forestal areas key to maintaining a sense of place and economic vitality of the region. Scenic attributes to be considered include:
 - Encourage development away from mountaintops to protect significant vistas.
 - Consider timber harvesting impacts on key viewsheds.
 - Protect viewsheds along river corridors and scenic byways.
 - Create scenic overlooks and vista cuts along Virginia byways and scenic highways to enhance the visual experience of traveling.

Scenic highways and Virginia byways

Opportunities to traverse Virginia's scenic and cultural landscapes are enhanced through nationally recognized designation. For more detailed information, see Chapter VII: Outdoor Programs and Initiatives, Scenic Highways and Virginia Byways. Regional and local recommendations include:

- Development of a Virginia Karst Trail is recommended to help educate the public about karst resources in the Commonwealth. This thematic trail will promote resource management goals and best management practices that help landowners protect sensitive karst resources such as caves, springs and sinkholes. The trail will focus on above ground features and tourist caves throughout the state's valley and ridge physiographic province. The Virginia Karst Trail, endorsed by the Virginia Region of the National Speleological Society and the Virginia Cave Board, will benefit the state through increased educational, commercial and tourism opportunities.
- Regional and local agencies should recognize and nominate scenic roads for designation as Virginia byways.
- Regional and local agencies should partner with other state, local and professional organizations to develop corridor management plans to protect the scenic assets of byway corridors.
- Regional and local agencies should incorporate Virginia byways and scenic highways into local comprehensive plans and zoning ordinances to ensure viewsheds are conserved and the sense of place retained along these corridors.
- Regional and local agencies should support designation of nationally qualified historic corridors to increase civic engagement and foster heritage tourism.

The following road segments have been recommended for consideration as a Virginia Byway:

- 13 Route 611 and Route 80** between Breaks Interstate Park and John W. Flanagan Dam and Reservoir.
- 14 Route 80** between Breaks Interstate Park and Route 19 in Russell County has been recommended for consideration as Virginia Byways.

Scenic rivers

For detailed information about the Virginia's Scenic Rivers Program and its purpose, benefits and design

ation process, see Chapter VII: Outdoor Recreation Programs and Initiative, Scenic Rivers. Regional and local recommendations include:

- Localities should adopt planning tools (e.g., land use overlays, corridor management plans) that will afford special recognition and protection to Virginia's scenic rivers.

Portions of the Clinch River and Big Cedar Creek in Russell County have been designated as scenic rivers in this region. Other sections of the Clinch have been evaluated and found to qualify. The following river segment has been evaluated and found to qualify for designation as a Virginia Scenic River:

- 15 The Russell Fork** in Breaks Interstate Park.
- 16 The Clinch River** from Nash Ford to St. Paul in Russell County.

Watershed resources

For information about Virginia's watershed programs, see Chapter VII: Outdoor Programs and Initiatives, Virginia's Watershed Programs.

Region 2 is in the Big Sandy and Tennessee watersheds that ultimately flow toward the Ohio and Tennessee basins into the Mississippi River. Karst topography, which covers much of the region, creates special issues and considerations for water quality and quantity in the region. A regional policy committee is developing comprehensive policies for management of these water resources.

Watershed groups in Region 2:

- Virginia Conservation Network
- Friends of the Rivers of Virginia

The Lake Estonia project located in St. Paul is a success story for water quality protection and local school research. This project also highlights a trail along the lake.

Environmental and land stewardship education

For detailed information on Environmental and Land Stewardship education, see Chapter VII: Outdoor Programs and Initiatives, Environmental and Land Stewardship Education.

Federal programs

For information on federal programs affecting Virginia's outdoor recreation and conservation opportunities, see Chapter IX-A: Resource Agencies. Local and regional recommendations are listed by agency.

National parks

- Local and regional government, user groups and nonprofits should work with the National Park Service to revise policy that allows mountain bikes to use appropriate national park trails.

The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)

The TVA has worked closely with DGIF and local governments to provide access to the Clinch River and the other rivers of the Tennessee River system. Consideration should be given to the development of formal water trails on these rivers including the necessary provisions for rest stops, canoe-in campsites, publication of maps and organization of a management entity.

National forests

17 The **John W. Flannagan Dam and Reservoir** recreation area provides the only opportunities for power boating and sailing in the region. Because the demand for flat-water recreation in the region exceeds supply, plans for other activities involving the use of water from the reservoir, such as electric power generation and white water releases, should be considered for this resource.

18 The George Washington and Jefferson National Forests and horseback riding enthusiasts are working to develop the **Pine Mountain Horse Trail**. When completed, this trail will link Breaks Interstate Park with the Pound Reservoir in Wise County.

State facilities and programs

For a discussion of state facilities and programs throughout the entire Commonwealth, see Chapter IX-B: Resource Agencies. Local and regional recommendations are listed by agency or program.

State parks

19 **Breaks Interstate Park** (4,600 acres, approximately 946 acres in Virginia) is located in Dickenson and Buchanan counties, Virginia and in Pike County, Kentucky. The Breaks Interstate Park Compact was established in 1954 between the commonwealths of Kentucky and Virginia to create, develop and operate

an interstate park located on the Russell Fork of the Big Sandy River and on adjacent areas in Pike County, Kentucky. The compact also created the Breaks Interstate Park Commission, which is the governing and managing body of the park. Although not an official component of the Virginia State Park system, Breaks Interstate Park is often referenced in DCR publications and informational documents.

Known as the Grand Canyon of the South, the park has breath taking views of the 5-mile long, one-quarter-mile deep sandstone gorge carved by the Russell Fork over millions of years through Pine Mountain. The park has motor lodge, two-bedroom cottages and campground with electric, water and sewer hook ups. There is a convention center, restaurant, visitor center and gift shop. Other offerings include a swimming pool, picnicking, amphitheater, trails for hiking and mountain biking, boat dock and fishing on 12-acre Laurel Lake, white water rafting on Russell Fork and horseback riding.

Through the 2002 General Obligation Bond, Breaks received funding to renovate the restaurant and upgrade the campground. The Breaks Interstate Park Commission coordinated funding to construct additional cabins.

Future state park sites

The need exists for additional park land in this region of the state, potential acquisitions should be explored in Tazewell County in the vicinity of the Paint Lick Mountain, Knob Mountain and Thompson Valley.

State natural area preserves

Both Cleveland Barrens Natural Area Preserve and Pinnacle Natural Area Preserve are located in Russell County.

As of November 2006, 501 occurrences of 171 rare species and natural communities have been documented in the Cumberland Plateau Planning District by the Department of Conservation and Recreation. Eighty-one species are globally rare, and 20 species are federally threatened or endangered. Fifty conservation sites have been identified in the district; 35 (70 percent) have received some level of protection through ownership or management by state, federal and non-government organizations. However, only four sites are protected well enough to ensure the long-term viability of the rare species and natural communities they support.

DCR recommends that all unprotected conservation sites, and all unprotected portions of partially protect-

ed sites, be targeted for future land conservation efforts. The appropriate method of protection will vary with each site, but may include placing the site on Virginia's Registry of Natural Areas, developing a voluntary management agreement with the landowner, securing a conservation easement through a local land trust, acquiring the site through a locality or local land trust, dedicating the site as a natural area preserve with the current owner, or acquiring the site as a state-owned natural area preserve.

Within Region 2, DCR is particularly interested in protecting:

- Significant caves and karst areas.
- Water quality for globally rare aquatic communities.
- Terrestrial limestone communities.
- Additional lands around Pinnacle Natural Area Preserve and Cleveland Barrens Natural Area Preserve.

Information about the location of conservation sites and the natural heritage resources they contain, as well as management assistance, is available to local planners from DCR's Natural Heritage staff. For a discussion of the Natural Heritage Program, see Chapter IX.

20 Consideration should be given to acquiring developable land in the vicinity of the **Pinnacle Natural Area Preserve** that can accommodate river access and the development of day-use and overnight facilities to augment the natural and scenic attributes of the preserve. Any recreation facility developed in the area could increase the supply of canoeing opportunities through canoe livery services on the Clinch River.

State fish and wildlife management areas

- DGIF should continue to investigate opportunities to acquire in-holdings in their wildlife management areas and to improve each area with trails and other structures for wildlife viewing and other outdoor recreation. They should also acquire additional lands wherever feasible to provide additional access for public hunting, fishing, boating and other wildlife viewing recreation.
- DGIF should continue to work with local and regional governments to support the Birding and Wildlife Trail program.

21 The **Clinch Mountain Wildlife Management Area** is expanding its trails system and will be linking with trails on proposed DOF property on Brumley Mountain, which is currently owned by The Nature Conservancy.

State forests

- DOF should continue to coordinate with and seek assistance to purchase and acquire other lands along the Clinch River corridor as working forests to conserve forested land and provide lasting protection to this important watershed.
- Local and regional agencies should encourage the use of DOF Best Management Practices in floodplain forest areas, particularly those adjacent to state-designated scenic waterways.
- Local and regional agencies should use DOF properties as field classrooms to help with educational programs.
- Local and regional agencies should coordinate with DOF and seek the assistance of local trail and river user organizations to develop forest trails and publish maps for each state forest, as well as establish greenways and blueways for public use.
- Local and regional agencies should investigate opportunities to acquire fee simple ownership or easements to conserve working farms and forests in the region.
- Local and regional agencies should work with DOF to create defensible space around buildings to reduce the risk of wild fires through the DOF Fire Wise Program.
- Localities should work with DOF on education and monitoring of tree diseases and other pests that could weaken forested environments.
- Agricultural lands should be targeted for reforestation to protect the water quality of the area and limit the effects of erosion.

Other state lands

For a discussion of other state lands, see Chapter IX-C: Resource Agencies.

The following state-owned lands contain significant undeveloped open space that may have some potential for local recreational use. Each site should be assessed and, where appropriate, a cooperative agreement should be developed to make these resources available for local use as parks and open space.

22 **Southwest Virginia Community College** in Tazewell County has a 100-acre tract suitable for some recreational development.

Transportation programs

- Local and regional agencies should develop alternatives to the use of private automobiles for daily activities. Transit systems, bicycle and pedestrian accommodations, improved community design, as well as a change in people's attitudes toward transportation alternatives will be needed for the transportation system of the future to meet capacity needs and energy constraints.
- Local and regional agencies should work with the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) to implement Context Sensitive Solutions that accommodate multiple transportation modes.
- Local and regional agencies should recognize the need for a network of low-speed, low-volume roadways used by equestrians, pedestrians and cyclists, and they should include protections for this network in their comprehensive plan.
- Local and regional agencies should encourage the development of a permanent process for integrating the recommendations of local public health agencies, and they should include "active living" opportunities into all phases of transportation planning, land use planning and project design.
- Interstate Bike Route 76 passes through this region. For recommendation information for this resource, please see recommendation #8 under "Regional trails."

Local and regional parks and recreation departments

In this region, Tazewell County is the only one with a full-time recreation department. Other counties address recreational program management with com-

missions, volunteers, athletic associations and service organizations. For a discussion of local and regional parks and recreation departments, see Chapter IX-D: Resource Agencies. Local and regional recommendations include:

- A regional assessment of the potential benefits of parks and recreation interests to partner with tourism and economic development should be conducted for the counties in this region.
- Explore reclamation of abandoned landfills into new and needed parks.
- Consider cooperative management for the recreational use of private, corporate, state or federally owned lands in order to increase local access and meet outdoor recreation needs.

Private sector

Much of the demand for outdoor recreation is met by the private sector. Because of the abundance of water resources in the region, there are a number of water-based recreational opportunities that could be explored. For a discussion of private sector role, see Chapter IX-E: Resource Agencies. Local and regional recommendations include:

- Private landowners may consider fee-based hunting, fishing and boating access.
- Exciting rivers for canoeing, kayaking and rafting flow through large expanses of public lands where hiking, backcountry camping, trout fishing and hunting are outstanding. Support facilities, existing interconnected multi-use trail system, accessible rivers, blue ribbon trout fisheries and spectacular scenery may support outfitter and guide services.



Whites Mill in Washington County. Photo by DHR.

Table X-2. Region 2 (Cumberland Plateau Planning District): Existing and Projected Outdoor Recreation Needs

Activity	Activity Days	Demand	Units	Supply	2010 Needs	2020 Needs
Baseball	151,830	30	fields	19	11	10
Basketball	186,337	44	goals	50	-6	-8
Bicycling	163,908	12	miles	NI		
Mountain	27,030	2	miles	NI		
Other	136,877	10	miles	NI		
Lake, river and bay use (combined)	136,877	2,453	water acres	1,335	1,118	1,021
Power boating	64,873	1,564	water acres	S		
Sailing	9,202	80	water acres	S		
Saltwater fishing	32,436	182	water acres	S		
Jet ski, personal watercraft	20,704	324	water acres	S		
Water skiing, towed on water	9,662	303	water acres	S		
Camping	186,107	1,098	sites	510	588	544
Tent camping	106,396	627	sites	69	558	534
Developed camping	79,711	470	sites	441	29	11
Fitness trail use	95,469	8	mile trails	14	-6	-7
Fields (combined)	195,539	41	fields	8	33	31
Football	73,615	15	fields	8	7	7
Soccer	121,924	26	fields	-	26	25
Stream use (combined)	431,221	274	stream miles	33	241	230
Freshwater fishing	374,975	264	stream miles	S		
Human-powered boating	20,244	5	stream miles	S		
Rafting	11,502	2	stream miles	S		
Tubing	24,500	3	stream miles	S		
Golfing	145,389	5	courses	72	1	1
Hiking, backpacking	181,161	93	trail miles	87	6	2
Horseback riding	51,760	22	miles	33	-11	-11
In-line skating	31,056	2	miles	NI		
Jogging, running	747,650	60	mile trails	NI		
Nature study, programs	31,631	5	sites	-	5	4

Note: Demand multipliers used to create this chart are based on the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation's 2006 *Virginia Outdoors Survey* as measured at the regional level. Additional analysis is required to adjust these results for local conditions.

NA: not applicable, no standard needed

S: same as combined

NS: not inventoried separately

NI: not inventoried

(-) indicates surplus

Table X-2. Region 2 (Cumberland Plateau Planning District): Existing and Projected Outdoor Recreation Needs – continued

Activity	Activity Days	Demand	Units	Supply	2010 Needs	2020 Needs
Picnicking away from home	157,006	408	tables	1,005	-597	-613
Skateboarding	87,417	27	sites	NI		
Snow skiing or snowboarding	19,669	1	ski lifts	-	1	0
Softball	163,333	29	fields	35	-6	-7
Sunbathing, relaxing on beach	213,253	15	beach acres	1	14	14
Swimming	1,150,230	77		NI		
Outdoor area	577,415	59	beach acres	1	58	56
Outdoor pools	376,125	16	pools	14	2	1
Indoor pools	196,689	2	pools	2	0	0
Tennis	89,718	56	courts	57	-1	-3
Used a playground	309,412	44	sites	32	12	10
Visiting gardens	30,596	3	sites	NI		
Visiting historic sites	168,739	14	sites	NI		
Visiting natural areas	214,863	36	sites	NI		
Volleyball	54,061	16	courts	1	15	14
Hunting	369,224	60,549	acres	27,553	32,996	30,615
Drive for pleasure	762,602	NA	NA	NI		
Driving motorcycle off road	31,056	14	miles	-	14	14
Driving 4-wheel-drive off road	129,976	NA	NA	NS		
Walking for pleasure	2,474,145	NA	NA	NI		
Bird watching	30,366	NA		NI		
Other	66,713	NA	NA	NI		

Note: Demand multipliers used to create this chart are based on the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation's 2006 *Virginia Outdoors Survey* as measured at the regional level. Additional analysis is required to adjust these results for local conditions.

NA: not applicable, no standard needed

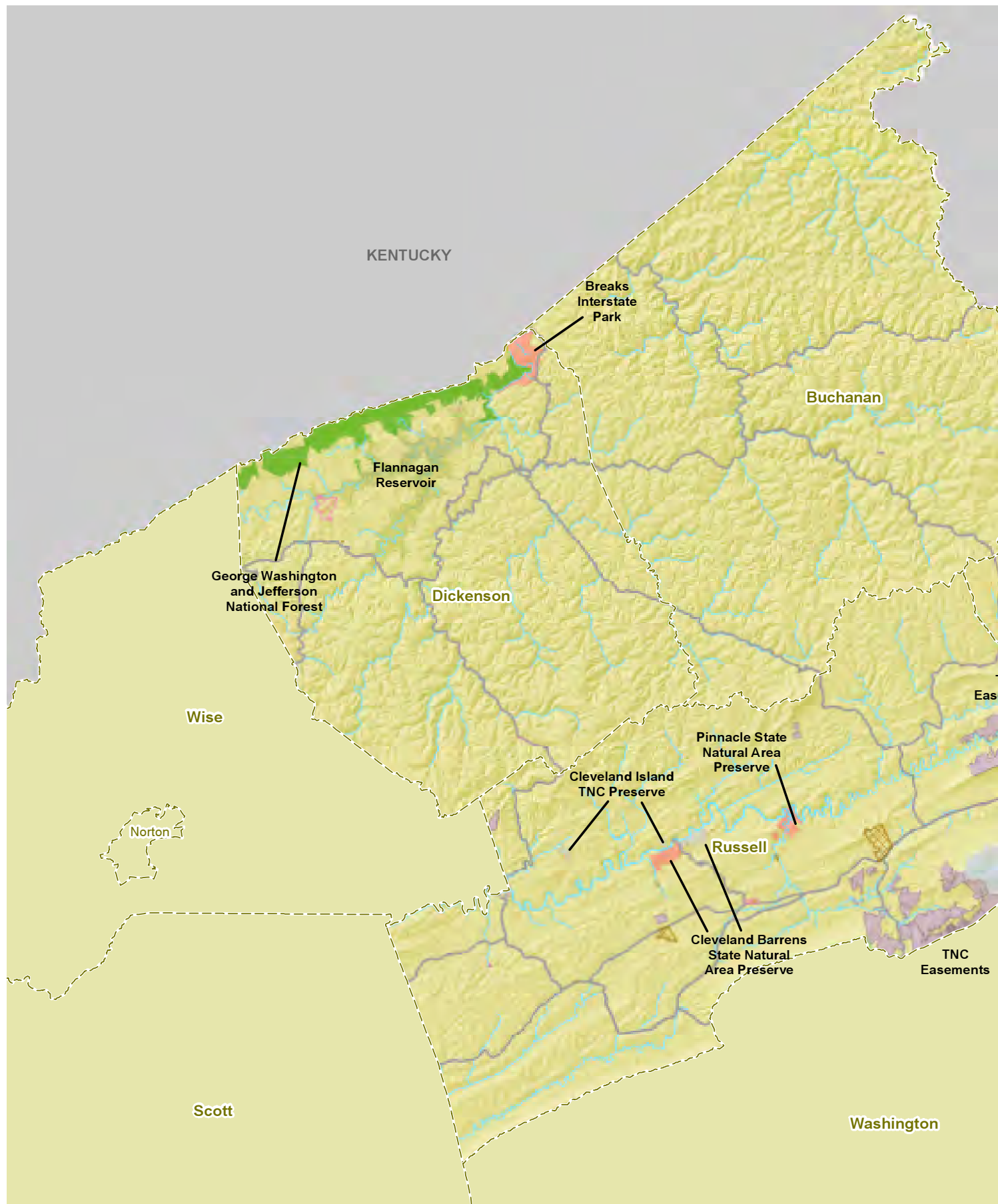
S: same as combined

NS: not inventoried separately

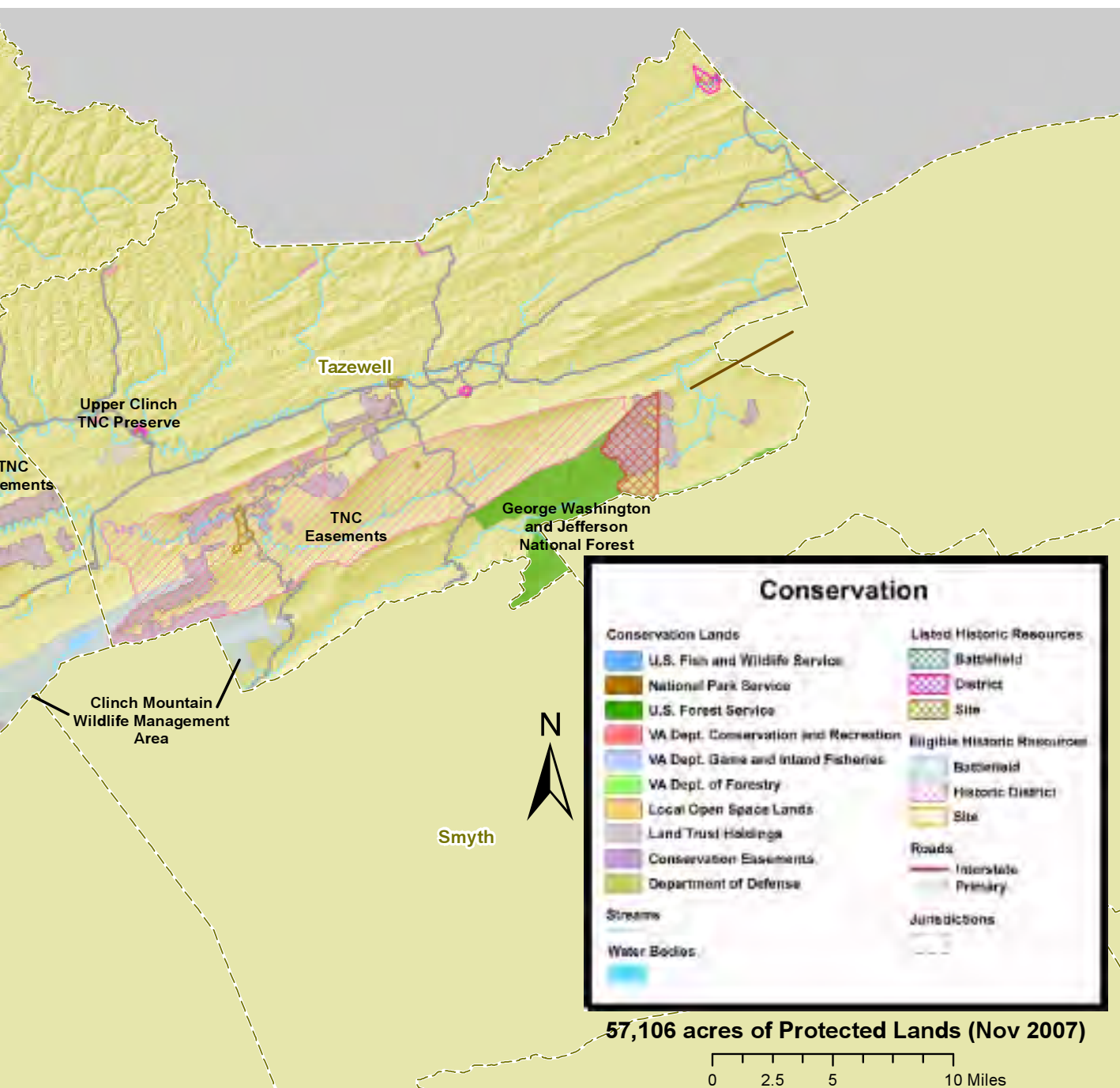
NI: not inventoried

(-) indicates surplus

Map X-4. Region 2 (Cumberland Plateau Planning District) Conservation Lands



WEST VIRGINIA



Map X-5. Region 2 (Cumberland Plateau Planning District) Outdoor Recreation

